## The Vermont Phonix.

BRATTLEBORO: THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1862.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

In commencing a new volume of THE PHOS-NIX we beg leave to present to all our readers, to our old as well as to our new subscribers, the salutations of the season, and wish you one and all, as we most sincerely do, A HAPPY NEW

We also thank our kind friends for their many unmerited favors, in zealously laboring to increase the circulation and consequent usefulness of our journal, and in contributing to its columns such items of information as are especially valuable in a local newspaper. We can only hope and trust that the relations thus formed may continue, and that all who believe in sustaining a well ordered County and State newspaper will contribute to make THE PHOE-NIX just such a paper as they and their families can read with profit and pleasure.

We shall constantly labor to make THE PRŒNIX sneh a journal as will be not only an acceptable but necessary visitor in the family of every man in the county. To this end we shall need the assistance f our friends and shall draw largely upon them in supplying us with such items as are of local or general interest that come within their observation or to their knowledge.

This will be a year for economy, but we trust no one will think of commencing retrenchment by dropping his country newspaper, for he will assuredly find that he has begun at the wrong end. It is in the columns of a local paper alone that you can find what is of the nearest and of the most practical interest to you in the every day business of life. For you the details of local affairs, and even the marriages, deaths, and advertisements have a tender, a mournful, or pecuniary interest, and may always be consulted to pleasure or profit. Then help your paper and help yourselves. The better it is sustained the more able, genial and beneficial you will find it. Subscribe for THE PHENIX and we shall be able to do all in our power to carry out our wish and make your New Year Happy,

THE SURRENDER OF THE TRAITORS. In another place we publish the important portion of the dispatch from the British government to our own, in effect demanding the surrender of the four persons forcibly taken from the British contract steamer Treat, by Cant. Wilkes on the 9th of November last, to the protection of the British flag, and the gist of Mr. Seward's able reply in behalf of our government conceding the demand thus made. Of the propriety and necessity of the alternatives chosen by our government various opinions will be entertained and expressed; but we are inclined to believe that a very large majority of the people of this country-the rebels always excepted,-will see in his choice new evidence of the sagacity of the President, in choosing not to have but one war on our hands at a time, and devoting all our energies to the suppression of the rebellion. At any rate we feel confident that he has judged wisely, and that the voice of contemporary nations and that of impartial history will approve of his

The act of Capt. Wilkes in seizing these persons militated against the cherished maxims and policy of our government on the rights of neutrals as against those of belligerents, although it was very nearly in accordance with the conduct of Great Britain on several memorable occasions. The important question very naturally presented itself whether it was better at this day, when the rights heretofore claimed by belligerents as against neutrals are being more and more circumscribed, to go back to the maxims of other years and other nations, at a period when might more nearly established the right, and thus sacrifice our own enlightened policy in regard to the rights of neutrals, just as the cardinal principles of that policy are beginning to be recognized and acted upon by commercial nations, or to guage our conduct by those principles, maxims and policy which, we may with propriety say, has been hereditary with us. We think our government has chosen wisely and chosen well.

So much for the merits of the case presented. As a matter of present policy, as a clear practi cal question, the President has decided it like a man of sense and sagacity, like one who clearly understands all the important issues involved. Had be chosen the other alternative the great cause for which we are all struggling and for which we have already expended much blood and treasure, -that of American nation ality,-would have been lost forever. We have no idea that England would have conquered the North in the event of a struggle between the two governments; we could have besten her off with all her gigantic armaments. But the Southern blockade would have been raised. the Southern Confederacy acknowledged, and if by her by all the other European powers also, and with their aid and trade the independence of the rebel States would have been definitely secured. We need all our strength and energies to suppress the rebellion seasonably, before the business of the country becomes so de ranged as to render its destruction inevitable. We have no surplus vessels, money or men to expend in unnecessarily fighting a power so well prepared at all points for a maritime contest on a more colossal scale than the world has ever seen. Especially do we not want to be dragooned into such contest against our own formally avowed principles and against the convictions and sympathies of the civilized world. If we can ever afford to go to war under such circumstances that time is not now.

In this view of the case we have not entered into the account the bullying tone the British government usually employ when they think there is a chance to gain an advantage, the baneful political maxims which have always seemed to govern its action especially towards weaker powers and nations in distress, nor the unwarrantable language of the press of that country. The time when and the way and manner in which that government has chosen to assert what is claimed and conceded as their right is annoying, to say the least. The giving up of the two men who have done as much if not more to beget, bring up and nourish this accursed rebellion, after we once had them safely is our grasp, is somewhat scarifying to patriotic hearts. But it should be remembered that their powers of mischief will soon be brought to an end, even in the na ural orders of events, but the principles involved in the case with which their names are accidentally associated are enduring. They are but for a day but international law is for all time.

ARRIVAL OF ARMS .- The Teutonia, which

arrived in New York on Monday of last week present national administration in the suppres ly all new and of improved construction. The candidates for governor are Lemuel N. Pattee largest proportion of them was procured in of Antrim, a young and able Republican law Austria. The Hansa recently brought nearly yer, and Paul J. Wheeler a Union democrat, as large a cargo. It is estimated that nearly a but as Gov. Berry has held the office but one brought to this country during the past four probably receive the nomination. nths, by the Hamburg line of steamships .-Besides these, a large amount of war materials including infantry and cavalry equipments, have been imported from Europe.

IS A WAR WITH ENGLAND PROBABLE? the question that seems to be uppermost in the brave boys in the field are now in a fair way of minds of many thinking men in this State, notwithstanding the cheerful and voluntary surrender of Mason and Slidell by our government. These men believe that Great Britain is bound to pick a quarrel with us at the only time when she can hope to gain any advantage | The 7th Regiment will be supplied with tents from such a course of conduct; that the Trent affair was seized upon as the first and most convenient pretext; and that if this case is disposed of to their entire satisfaction other preand the unusual activity displayed in their arsenals and dock vards.

We confess that we do not share in these apprehensions, nor see in these preparations any peculiar cause of alarm. It must be remembered that the British press is taken as the chief exponent of the temper and spirit of the British nation on which reliance is placed by our apprehensive friends; and the views and discussions of this press, offensive and scurrilous as its language often has been, were chiefly based upon the assumption that the action of Capt. Wilkes was founded upon positive instructions issued by our government; and it is proper to remark that the British Cabinet seemed to share, to some extent, in the same error. But with the avowals made in Mr. Seward's letter to Lord Lyons, and the prompt and courteous manner in which our government yielded to the lawful demands of the British Cabinet, it seems to us that there can be no further cause for present distrust or apprehensions fo the future; at least until some other question, not now auticipated by either party, shall arise. We must bear in mind that British industry is in a measure prostrated by the blockade of the South, and for this reason we shall hear many growls, especially from papers in the manufacturing interest. But that England seeks a war with this country in the face and eyes of her declared neutrality, or that the people of Great | the Company. Britain sympathize with the rebel States to a sufficient extent to force their government into a war for the present relief of their material interests, we are not yet prepared to believe from any evidence we have seen.

THE GREAT MISSISSIFI EXPEDITION.—The 1st. William Newell, 35, Dorset. formidable expedition that is fitting out at 2d. Walter M. Smith, 24, Wilmington. Cairo, Mound City and St. Louis, is now near- 3d. William H. Churchill, 23, So. Londonderry ly complete and will soon start for its destina- 4th. Frederick E. Clark, 20, Newbury. tion, wherever that may be. There are now 5th. Chipman J. Toby, 27, Pawlet. completed for this enterprise 12 gun boats, 38 mortar boats, and 28 steamboats and tugs .- 1st. Albert H. Burgess, 18, Grafton. The gun boats are each 178 feet long by 52 2d, Ezekiel B. Northrup, 31, Fairfax. wide, and when loaded draw 5 foot. They are 23. Alvin D Fairfield, 22, Brattleboro. constructed of heavy oak timber and are cov- 4th. Albert L. Holland, 20, Grafton. ered with plates of the best from 2 1-2 inches 5th. William A. Shattuck, 27, Winhall, thick. The sides incline inward at an angle of 6th, Henry E. Giddings, 18, Reading. about 45 degrees, so as to glance off a missile 7th, Warren Stevens, 22, Londonderry. and the bottoms have nearly the same inclina- 8th, Preserved Potter, 25, Pawlet. tion towards the keel. Their motive power is 1st. Bugler, Charles H. Robertson, 25 So. Lonof the most serviceable character. The armament of each will consist of rifled guns of the 2d, do. Carolus T. Warner, 19, Landgrove. beaviest culibre, 68-ib, columbiads, and 9-inch Dahlgren guns. The mortar boats will each carry one of the heavest mortars known to the ser vice. By actual experiment the gun boats are ascertained to he shot proof, and the gunners are protected by casemates.

The expedition with such an armament will, it is believed, be able to meet successfully any obstruction in any of the Western rivers. None of the fortifications between Cairo and New Orleans have guns of sufficient calibre to withstand the terrible pressure that this fleet will be able to bring to bear upon them. It will now be but a short time before a little wholesome moral sussion will be administered to the Mississippi rebels in a way that must challenge their attention if not their admiration. If southern reports are to be believed the rebels already begin to tremble at the thought of this terrible armada.

SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS .- The Banks of New York, Boston and Philadelphia suspended specie payments on Monday morning last, and the other city and country banks will undoubtedly follow suit as fast as they learn of the action of the metropolitan institutions. This course was rendered necessary by reason of the large advances made by the city banks to sustain the credit of the government. The specie has been drawn from their vaults but has not as yet returned in the ordinary channels of business. No apprehensions need be entertained of any commercial crisis from this suspension as there is specie enough in the country for all business purposes, and the amount will be increased from our receipts from California and for breadstuffs exported.

A CRUEL HOAX .- The story of the escape of Col. Corcoran at the time of the Charleston fire, which we copied from the New York Times, and which appeared in all the New York papers at the time, is a complete fabrication. The Lieut. Hurd who related it is a myth. The Rev. Mr. Miner, Chaplain of the 2nd Maine Regiment, says that the guards around the prison were doubled at the time and that no prisoners escaped.

A GOOD RIDDANCE,-Messrs, Mason and Slidell and their secretaries are to embark on board the Niagara on Wednesday next as special passengers for England. They will now be powerless for harm, and in the waning prospects of the rebels powerless for good to those who have sent them. It is quite likely that their stay abroad will be prolonged beyond their first anticipations.

MASSACHUSETTS .- The legislature of Massachusetts convened in Boston on Wednesday,-The two Houses will probably be organized by the election of Ex-Gov. John H. Clifford of New Bedford as President of the Senate, and Alex. H. Bullock of Worcester as Speaker of the House. Wm. Robinson, the "Warrington" of the Springfield Republican, has the inside track for the Clerkship of the House.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.-The Republicans and others of New Hampshire who support the

brought over 75,000 stand of arms, principally sion of the present rebellion, met in Convention rifles for the government. The arms are near- at Concord on Wednesday. The competing quarter of a million stand of arms have been year and has given general satisfaction, he will

We are happy to announce that the 3d Vermont Regiment are now fully supplied with new tents of the pattern used by the 8th, and that the 2d Regiment has recently been supplied with rubber blankets, and in a few days Shall we have a war with England? This is will have new tents of the Sibley pattern. Our being rendered comfortable.

> The 8th Vermont Regiment are to be armed with the Enfield rifle musket, a fresh supply of which the government has recently received. of the army pattern, known as the Sibley tent.

We learn that Dr. Edward E. Phelps of Windsor has been appointed Brigade Surgeon texts, equally potent with them, will be found to Gen. Brook's brigade, which is composed of for assuming a belligerent attitude. In con- the Vermont 2nd, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th Regifirmation of this opinion they point to their ments. This is an excellent appointment, and deportation of troops to Canada, to the large it was procured upon the representations of the increase of their fleets off the American coast, Governor, and at the earnest solicitation of our Congressional deligation.

> RECRUITING FOR THE 7TH REGIMENT .- We are informed that up to Saturday last 585 men had been recruited for the 7th Regiment, Col. Roberts commanding. Four of the companies -those recruited at Rutland, Brandon, Johnson and Swanton-are so nearly full that they will probably be organized and ordered to Rutland in the course of a week.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

To Subscribers.-Those of our subscribers who find it more convenient to pay for their papers at their respective postoffices than to the regularly appointed agents can do so if they like. Postmasters throughout the county are authorized to receive money on account of subscriptions to THE PHENIX.

3d Company Vermont Sharp Shooters The 3d Company of Sharp Shooters raised in this State, (recruited by Wm. H. Knight of of this village,) was formally mustered into the service of the United States, on Tuesday afternoon by Lieut, John W. Jones of the 12th U. S. Infantry. The company left on the afternoon train to-day, (Wednesday) for Washington, where they will receive their uniforms and camp equipage. The following is a roll of

Captain. Gillert Hart, aged 34, of East Dorset. Lieutenants. 1st. Henry Herbert, 19, Middlebury. 2d. Albert Buxton, 25, So. Londonderry.

Sergeants.

donderry. Wagoner, Joel P. Stephens, 45, Londonderry

Privates.

Curtis Abbott, 21, East Bethel. Caleb H. Alexander, 42, Brattleboro. Philetus Averill, 34, Readsboro. John H. Ayers, 19, Grafton. George W. Barry, 26, Brattleboro. William H. Benson, 22, Landgrove. Waitstill Bliss, 30, Fairfax. Charles G. Bond. 18, Proctorsville. George F. Britton, 21, Brattleboro. John R. Brockway, 19, Brattleboro. Harvey A. Brophy, 47, East Dorset David M. Bullock, 18, Rendsboro. Zelotes Burlingame, 42, Dummerston. Abner L. Butterfield, 29, Dummerston, Henry L. Campbell, 20, Londonderry. James G. B. Clark, 18, Brandon. Lewis T. Clark, 22, Brandon. Evert J. Cressy, 23, Readsboro. George W. Cressy, 21, do. Martin V. Cressy, 25, do. Noves J. Davis, 27, Brattleboro. George W. Dimond, 18, Grafton. Hosea Dix, 36, Whitingham. Edmund S. Elmer, 41, Brattleboro. Gerry H. Emerson, 16, Danby. Orange G. Emerson, 23, Danby. Henry D. Everleth, 18, Dummerston Benjamin F. Giddings, 19, Cavendish. Ezra Goodenough, 37, Arlington. Elisha Hosington, 26, Dorset. Alfred P. Howard, 41, Arlington. Charles H. Howard, 18, Grafton. Henry H. Houghton, 21, Westminster. Charle B. Hyde, 22, Pawlet. Edwin S. Johnson, 19, Wardshoro George S. Kimball 30 St. Johnsbury. William Y. King, 22, Fair ax. Merrill S. Kendall, 25, Essex Center. Almon Mason, 21, Brattleboro. George A. May, 21, Readsboro, Allen P. Miller, 27, Cavendish. George S. Miller, 25, do. John McGrath, 19, Pawlet. Atherton Munroe, 44, do. Charles L. Mullitt, 21, Newfane, Lucius D. Newell, 20, Brattleboro. Joseph R. Ober, 25, do. Henry Obe., 19, do Jared L. Parris, 22, Dauby. Haynes Patterson, 31, Landgrove. Ariel Peabody, 23, Brattleboro. George B. Phelps, 23, do. Lewis Pike, 23, Whitingham Gilbert H. Prindle, 23, East Poultney. William E. Putnam, 22, Brattleboro. Francis J. Ramsay, 23, Bellows Falls. Harrison L. Rawson, 19, Jamaica. Kimball P. Rawson, 21, Riley G. Rawson, 22, George A. Richardson, 22, do. George W. Robbins, 37, Newfane. Grove S. Seribun, 20, E. Poultney. Henry Smith, 27, East Dorset. Edwin N. Stevens, 31, Readsboro. Harvey E. Stewart, 22, E. Wallingford. Sylvester C. Strong, 21, Ludlow. William H. Strow, 25, Weathersfield

William Town, 23, Sherburne.

George R. Tower, 18, Westminster.

Charles T. Tyler, 26, West Halifax, George M. Warren, 28, Pawlet. Lucian Witt, 18, Brattleboro. Daniel H. Willis, 23, Newfane. Charles L. White, 22, Putney. Eben White, 18, Readsboro. William F. White, 18, Wardsboro. Herbert M. Worden, 18, Guilford. Loring Wyman, 37, Grafton, George W. York, 32, Shelburne.

The Eighth Regiment.

ready been organized at the minimum number obscured we believe he "came to time." of 110 men, Capt. Sayles commanding, and is eclipse was total in South America. now at Lowell, Ms., in a camp of instruction. The 1st battery, to be commanded by Capt. having had many years experience in the regu-

ruited at the date of the last returns on Saturday. Of these, two companies -- one from Hydepark and one from Derby-are now in camp near this village. The companies recruited at St. Johnsbury and Bradford are al. supplies. ready organized, and will arrive in a day or regiments has been as rapid as could be expec- his professional and social worth.

The two companies now in camp find themnothing was wanting. The soldiers houses insurance, prove to be the very best possible quarters for odging the soldiers. They gave such excellent satisafction that in addition to the five alshall be judged most expedient,) a number suf - officers and the transaction of other business. leient for the ample accommodation of the en tire regiment. It is now satisfactorily demonof one of our northern winters.

There are a number of cases of measles

POSTMASTERS IN WINDHAM COUNTY .- As there have been numerous changes of Postchange in the national administration during the past year, we publish below what we bethe county of Windham:

Athens, Edward A. Ball; Brattleboro, Geo. West Dover, Wm. H. Jones; Dummerston, Wm. O. Miller; West Dummerston, R. Walker; Grafton, N. S Weeks; Guilford, Elmer Mason; Guilford Centre, S. L. Sibley; Green Halifax, F. W. Plumb : Jamaica, C. H. Pierce: suppo Londonderry, David Arnold; South Londonderry, John L. Pierce : Marlboro, C. E. Bruce ; West Marlboro, Ira Adams; Newfane, Samuel Miller; Williamsville, George L. Howe; Stowell; Bellows Falls, A. N. Swain; Saxton's of the first order is required. River, E. R. Osgood; Cambridgeport, Isaac The Middlebury Register says that the family Glynn; Bartonsville, L. W. Adams; Stratton, of Mr. Bond of Cornwall, which recently cel-Rufus Lyman : Townshend, Nathaniel Chency : West Townshend L. W. Page; Vernon, Addi-in which was reared their family of eight chilson Whithead; Wardsboro, L. M. Barry; South dren-all still living-and several grand chil-dren, and there has never been a death in the C. Fitts; Westminster, Clark Chase; West house. Westminster, G. W. Daniels; Whitingham, Henry Goodnow; Jacksonville, E. T. Roberts; Wilmington, Lucius Walker; Windham, N.

W. Wood; South Windham, R. Harrington. We believe there is an office at Houghtonat Rock River in Dover very soon. In the

AFFLICTIVE DISPENSATION.—In the obituary column will be found a notice of the death of Mrs. Wood of Jamaica, who left her home Stewards; E. H. Walker, Tyler. Mrs. Wood of Jamaica, who left her home among our green hills to minister to the sick and wounded among our soldiers. She was the is to be held at the Junction House White River wife of Arad T. Wood of Jamaica, a member Junction, on Thursday, January 9th. of Co. I, 4th Vermont Regiment; and when the regiment left for the seat of war she with her sister-in-law (Mrs. Johnson) volunteered to of entering the foreign Missionary field, under the direction of the American Board. After laboring some time with great zeal and usefulness Mrs. W. fell a prey to the typhoid Wm. J. Cain, of the 2d Vermont Regiment, fever, of late so prevalent in our camps. Her husband accompanied her remains to Jamaica, Artillery. where he was immediately taken sick with the measles. He is now just able to go out, but is of George Fowler, Jr., of Arlington, privates hoping to return to his regiment in a few weeks. in Co. A, 2nd Vermont, have been returned to It cannot with justice be said of such a man their respective homes for burial.

and woman that they serve their country for FATAL ACCIDENT.-A serious and fatal accident occurred in Jamaica on Monday evening Dec. 23d, at about five o'clock. It appears that while George W. Wood of that town was on horseback exercising an unruly colt the animal became frightened at a cat passing near him, 26th. and becoming unmanageble he plunged down a steep declivity near his residence, amid rocks, trees, &c., throwing Mr. W. from him, who was struck in the head with great force by the branch of a tree. He at first thought he was not much hurt and went to the assistance of his colt lying near him in a helpless condition. He worked some time to get his colt up but without success. About this time his wife came to his assistance and prevailed upon him to go to the house, when he was soon taken worse and died on the following Wednesday morning, after great suffering. He was 34 years of age and leaves a wife and one child to mourn his sad fate. The colt died the night of the accident.

THE WEATHER, after a great many efforts and as much circumlocution as would be necessury in a "red tape" office, has at last settled down to a measure of cold consistent with Christmas, and in keeping with the season of Funeral at two o'clock Wednesday afternoon at the year. Last week Thursday morning the at the residence of Colonel Jewett.

below zero, and the next morning it was about 35 degrees above; but it soon settled back to and Montpeller the thermometer was 20 deg. no realizing sense or adequate appreciation of what the weather really is until we hear from those hyperborean regions.

AN ECLIPSE,-The sun was eclipsed rather early in the morning for that staid luminary. The Eighth Regiment Vermont Volunteers, on Tuesday last. The moon's shadow touched Col. Stephen Thomas, and the two batteries of the sun's disk at 26 minutes past 7, the great-Light Artillery attached thereto, are nearly full. est obscuration-about one-third of the sun's The regiment is to be organized at the maxi- disk being covered-was at 20 minutes past 8, mum number of 101 to each of the companies, and the shadow passed off at 15 minutes past The batteries will also be filled to the maximum 9,-at least such were the predictions of the -156 men to each. The 2nd battery has al- almanaes, and although the sun was somewhat

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY .- We under-Geo. W. Duncan of Shaftsbury, has now 82 stand that Quartermaster General Davis has men. The captain is an old artillery officer, supplied the 7th Vermont Regiment with boots manufactured by the Company at Chester. We have seen a sample of these boots and to all appearance they are superior to those usually furnished to soldiers. They are made of the best of stock, are treble soled, and cost but \$2,67 per pair. When such articles are furn-

SOCIABLE.-A sociable gathering is to be two, Several of the others are nearly full, that held this (Thursday) evening, at the Baptist at Williamsville having between 80 and 90 re- Vestry, to which all are invited to pass a pleascruits. If we bear in mind the fact that the ant hour and to bring any donation for the ground has already been gone over several Pastor or Society they may feel disposed to times, and that the season of the year is not make. The many friends of the Rev. Mr. particularly calculated to induce camp life, we Carpenter in this village will not neglect this sannot but think that the recruiting for these opportunity to testify to their appreciation of

The late fire in Jamaica by which Charles selves in very comfortable quarters. The D. Read's Tannery was burned, proves to have weather of last Saturday was of a character to occasioned a much greater destruction of propest the sufficiency of the provisions made for crty than was at first supposed. The loss is comfortsof the troops, and it was found that upwards of \$6000 aside from that covered by

WHITINGHAM.-The annual meeting of the Whitingham Agricultural Society will be held ready purchased, the Governor has ordered nine at Jacksonville on Saturday evening of this more, (which he can either purchase or hire as week at John Corkins' Inn, for the choice of

THE VERMONT CAVALRY .- The First Verstrated that soldiers can be properly and com- mont Cavalry arrived at Annapolis on Thursfortably encamped in Vermont in the middle day last, and forthwith went, with several other cavalry regiments, into the "Camp of Instruc tion" located at that place. Brig.-Gen. J. P. HATCH, a graduate of West Point, in the class among the troops already here, but a large and of 1845, and a captain of cavalry in the regular commodious dwelling house having been obtained for a hospital, the sick are well cared to be thoroughly drilled in cavalry tactics, so as to be ready for active service early in the spring.—Burlington Times.

The editor of the Montpelier Watchman masters in this county, mostly by reason of a Congressman Walton, in writing from Washngton says: "Major Lynde is now in Washingon to make a last effort to obtain a court mar the past year, we publish below what we bi-lieve to be a correct list of the names of those in St. Louis, and finally at head quarters here, now holding office as Deputy Postmasters in but was dismissed from the service without trial. To get a trial, he must first be restored." Major James Lynde is a Vermonter who was dismissed from service on account of his shameful B. Kellogg; West Brattleboro, P. F. Perry;
Brookline, B. Stickney; Dover, S. R. Howe; of Williamstown, and a brother of the Hon. John Lynde of that town. He married a South-ern lady, but by his triends he is not believed to entertain secession sympathies.

Chaffee's mills in Rochester, consisting of Mason; Guillord Centre, S. L. Sibley; Green River, J. W. Reed; Halifax, Wm. B. Holmes; W. destroyed by fire on the night of Dec. 13th, sed to have been the work of an incendi Insured for \$2000 in the Windsor County

The Powder Manufacturing Company of Bennington, have been given a second govern-ment contract for one thousand barrels of pow-Putney, Haynes E. Baker; Rockingham, W. der, amounting in value to \$18,000. An article

chrated its golden wedding have since

The annual session of the Grand Lodge o Vermont will be held in Burlington, on Wednesday January 8, 1862. All the railroads will carry for fare one way. An unusually large number of the order are expected to be present.

The officers of the "Island Pond Lodge, No. ville and one at North Windham, but we do not know the names of those who hold them. The officers of the "Island Pond Lodge, No. 44," were publicly installed at the Congregational Church in Island Pond, on the evening We understand that there is to be a new office at Sadawga Springs in Whitinghan and another prayer, vocal and instrumental music, the usual istallation ceremonies, and an exceedingly wellwritten address from Geo. N. Dale, Esq town of Rockingham there are five post officers of this flourishing Lolge are N. P. Bowman, M.; A. P. Waterhouse S. W.; A. H. Needham, J. W.; A. J. Howard, Treas.;

The annual meeting of the Connecticut River

Rev. M. P. Parmlee has resigned the Chap-

menced recruiting in Rutland for the Butler

The bodies of John Clough of Stanford and

The Band of the 2d Vermont has returned home having been mustered out and discharged from the service. We are glad that the dep ment is learning to economize. A band to a brigade will do, but one to a regiment is a use less expense.

William Brown, an Englishman, was found frozen to death in the highway near his resi nce in West Newbury, on the morning of the

while on their way from West Rotland to spend overtaken by the snow storm of last Tuesday Becoming fatigued and too much overcome by the influence of bad rum, they laid down to rest and both fell asleep. was frozen to death, and the man nearly per-

A jail bird named Alonzo Clark, who bears several aliases, has been doing a big borse stealing business in Vermont, New Hampshire and New York. Since last August he has stolen some ten horses, besides any number of wag-ons, sleighs, harnesses and buffaloes. He has dark eyes and hair, little or no beard, seldom if ever shaves, but carries false whiskers and moustache, and is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches in hight. The Vermonters are excited in regard

The Montpelier Watchman of Tuesday says: The venerable Capt. Jewett, father of Col. P. Jewett, of this village, died on Sunday night, the 29th, at the advanced age of 95 years.

difficulty with Great Britain by the surrender the neighborhood of zero. At St. Johnshury of Mason and Slidell, was received in this village Saturday evening by telegraph, and it is below on the morning of the 26th. We have perhaps needless to say that it created considerable surprise. From the premonitory symptoms that had been observable several days few entertained any doubts that it would come to this result at last, but so early an adoption of that conclusion by our government led to an aimost feverish anxiety on the part of all to see the correspondence in detail. That correspondence is now before the public. and, although the question is decided, it is for the people to judge of the correctness of the decision. For our part we can see no grounds for dounting the wisdom of the course pursued by the administration, nor for questioning the conclusions to which it has arrived. The demand was made in a courteous manner by the
British government, in a latter from Earl Rusproved any deliberate wrong in the transaction sell to Lord Lyons, dated Nov. 30th. After detailing a history of the Trent affair as derived from the officers of that vessel, he says :

It thus appears that certain individuals have ship of a neutral power on a lawful an innocent voyage, an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag, and a violation of international law. Her majesty's government are willing to believe the act was without authority and resulted from a misunderstanding, as the government of the United States must be fully aware that the British government would not allow such an affront to her national honor to pass without full reparation, and the British government is unwilling to believe the United States deliberately intended, unnecessarily, to force a discussion of so grave a question be-tween the two governments. Her majesty's ernment trusts that the government of the ited States will, of its own accord, offer such redress as alone could satisfy them, name-ly, the liberation of the four persons, and their felivery to Lord Lyons, that they may again be placed under British protection, and a suitable cology for the aggression committed. Should ese terms not be offered by Mr. Seward you

In his reply Mr. Seward after re-capitulating the points of Earl Russell's letter gives the England American version of the affair, from which he proceeds to argue the case as follows:

Your lordship will now perceive that the case before us, instead of presenting a merely fla-grant act of violence on the part of Capt. Wilkes, as might well be inferred from the in-Capt. Wilkes, to arrest and capture a ner tral vessel engaged in carrying contraband of war for the use and benefit of the insurgents. The question before us is, whether the proceedwas authorized by, and conducted according the law of nations. It involves the follow-

1. Were the persons named, and their sup-2. Might Capt. Wilkes lawfully stop and of

Did he exercise that right of capture in the manner allowed and recognized by the law

If all these inquiries shall be resolved in the affirmation the British government will have no claim for reparation. The Secretary then proceeds to consider them separately and finds affirmative answers to the first four. The fifth If all these inquiries shall be resolved in the firmative answers to the first four. The fifth question contains the points at issue. The great question is, "What is the manner which nations ought to do to us. The claim of the the law of nations prescribes for disposing of the contraband when you have found and seized organization, has never used more guarded

it on board of a neutral vessel?" If it is the language in a similar case. vessel or freight it must be sent into a convenient port and be tried and decided by an the detention of the captured persons, it would admiralty court, but in relation to contraband Here are conflicting claims which require a tribunal and a trial. The captors and captured are equal; the neutral and beligerent state are

In further argument on this important ques-

tion Mr. Seward says: none to try claims concerning contraband per- ed States, was the home of generations which sons. The courts can entertain no proceedings with all their peculiar interests and passions, and render no judgment in favor of or against have passed away. She could in no other way the alleged contraband men. It was replied, so effectually disavow any such injury as we all this is true; but you can reach in those taink she does now, by assuming as her own Convey the suspected men, toge there the question whether the vessel is contrathere is no jugment for or against the captured persons. But it was assumed that there would result from the determination of the court concerning the vessel a legal certainty concerning the character of the men. This course of proceeding seemed open to many objections. It clevates the incidental inferior private interest into the proper place of the main paramount public one, and possibly it may make the fortunes, the safety or the existence of a nation depend on the accidents of a merely personal and negative literation. Moreover, when the and pecuniary litigation. Moreover, when the judgment of the prize court upon the lawfulness of the capture of the vessel is rendered, it really concludes nothing, and binds neither the belligerent state nor the neutral upon the great question of the disposition to be made of captured contraband persons. tion is till to be really determined, if at all, by omatic arrangement or by war.

the summary one of leaving the decision with the captor, and relying upon diplomatic debates to review his decision. Practically it is a question of choice between law, with its imperfec tions and delays, and war, with its evils desolations. In the present case Capt. Wi kes, after capturing the contraband persons, and making prize of the Trent in what seems to us a perfectly lawful manner, instead of sending her into port, released her from the capture and permitted her to proceed with her whole cargo upon her voyage. He thus effectually prevented the judicial examination which might otherwise have occurred. If now the capture of contraband persons, and the capture of the contraband vessels, are to be regarded, not as contraband vessels, are to be regarded, not as
two separate or distinct transactions under the
cer to a friend is held by the worthy and fair-

thermometer indicated from 6 to 10 degrees MASON AND SLIDELL SURRENDERED, the transaction unfinished was necessary, or The news of the settlement of the impending whether it was unnecessary, and, therefore, slifficulty with Great Britain by the surrender voluntary. If it was necessary, Great Britain, as we suppose, must of course, waive the defect, and the consequent failure of the judicial remedy. On the other hand, it is not seen how the United States can insist on her waiver of that judicial remedy, if the defect of the cap-ture resulted from an act of Capt. Wilkes, which would be a fault on their own side."

Mr. Seward next proceeds to examine the action of Capt. Wilkes in the premises, and comes to the conclusion that "it must be held that Capt. Wilkes, as he explains himself, acted from combined sentiments of prudence and generosity, and so the release of the prize vessel was not strictly necessary or voluntary."

Mr. Seward thus states his conclusions: I trust I have shown to the satisfaction of the

British government, by a very simple and nat-ural statement of the facts, and an analysis of law applicable to them, that this government to which they have called its attention, and on simply an inadvertency, consisting in a depar-ture by the naval officer, free from any wrong-ful motive, from a rule uncertainly established, and probably by the several parties concerned, either imperfectly understood or entirely un-known. For this error the British government has a right to expect the same reparation that we, as an independent state, should expert from Great Britain, or from any other friendly nation, in a similar case. I have not been unaware, that in examining this question, I have fallen into an argument for what appears to be the British side of it, against my own country. But I am relieved from all embarrassment on that subject. I had hardly fallen into that line of argument, when I discovered that I was really defending and maintaining, not an ex-clusively British interest, but an old, honored

ish authorities, but upon principles that consti-tute a large portion of the distinctive policy by which the United States have developed the resources of a continent, and thus becoming a considerable maritime power, have won the reconsiderate maritime power, have won the respect and confidence of many nations. These principles were laid down for us in 1804, by James Madison when secretary of state in the administration of Thomas Jefferson, in instructions given to James Monroe, our minister to England. Although the case before him concerned a description of persons different from those who are incidentally the subjects of the present discussion, the ground he assumed then was the the same I now occupy, and the argu-ments by which he sustained himself upon it that of violence on the part of Capt. have been an inspiration to me in preparing this reply. 'Whenever,' he says, 'property found in a neutral vessel is supposed to be liable on ritish government, was undertaken as a sim-e, legal and customary belligerent proceeding rule in all cases is that the question shall not be decided by the captor, but be carried before a legal tribunal, where a regular trial may be had, and where the captor himself is liable to damages for an abuse of his power. Can it be reasonable, then, or just, that a belligerent commander who is thus restricted, and thus responsible in a case of mere property, or trivial amount, shall be permitted, without recurring to any tribunal whatever, to examine the crev of a neutral vessel, to decide the important question of their respective allegiances, and to arry that decision into execution by forcing all the exercise that right in a lawful and corper manner?

carry that decision into execution by forcing every individual he may choose into a service abborrent to his feelings, cutting him off from 4. Having found the contraband persons on his most tender connections, exposing his mind and his person to the most humiliating discipline, and his life itself to the greatest danger?

Reason, justice and humanity unite in protest-ing against so extravagant a proceeding.

If I decide this case in favor of my own gov-erument, I must disallow its most cherished principles, and reverse and forever abandon its presented. We are asked to do to the British nation, just what we have always insisted a British government is not made in a discour teous manner. This government, since its first

resorting to that defense. Nor am I aware that American citizens are not in any case to be unnecessarily surrendered, for any purpose into while the law authorities were found silent, it was suggested at an early day by this government that you should take the captured persons however, or others who are interested in them, could justly raise a question on that ground. Nor have I been tempted at all proceedings, there to try the controversy. But only courts of admiralty have jurisdiction in maritime cases, and these courts have formulas that which is now before us. Those cases occurred when Great Britain as well as the Unit. to try only claims to contraband chattels, but curred when Great Britain, as well as the Unitcourts a decision which will have the moral weight of a judicial one by a circuitous proceeding. Convey the suspected men, together of a just and magnanimous people, if we should with the suspected vessel, into port, and try so far consent to be guided by the law of re-there the question whether the vessel is contra-taliation, as to lift up buried injuries from their band. You can prove it to be so by proving graves to oppose against what national consistence compel us to court must then determine the vessel to be regard as a claim intrinsically right. Putting contraband. If the men are not contraband behind me all suggestions of this kind, I prethe vessel will escape condemnation. Still there is no jugment for or against the captured ment of the present case upon principles conference.

military custody at Fort Warren, in the State of Massachusetts. They will be cheerfully liberated. Your lordship will please indicate a time for receiving them.

I avail myself of this occasion to offer to your lordship a renewed assurance of my very high consideration. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

One of the zealous chaplains of the army of If the question is not decided in this circuitou; manner, it must be determined by the captor himself on the deck of the prize vessel, a
course which in the end must almost inevitably
lead to war. He continues:

I think all unprejudiced minds will agree
that, imperfect as the existing judicial remedy
may be supposed to be, it would be, as a general practice, better to follow it than to adopt
the summary one of leaving the decision with servants, and ten men have been already bap-tized." [This was a rival regiment.] "Is that pon honor?" asked the colonel. "Yes, "Sergeant," said the colonel to an attending orderly "have fifteen men detailed imme-diately to be baptized. I'll be d-d if I'll be outdone in any respect !" The cha

> A SUTLER'S PROFITS .- Our friend Greene in writing from Port Royal as the regular correspondent of the Boston Journal, thus speaks of the profits of the sutler of that post:

law of nations, but as one transaction, one capture only, then it follows that the capture in this case was left unfinished or was abandoned.

Whether the United States have a right to reduce the arrest of a rect of a richard and the profits not less than eight to ten hundred dollars on the same. He is the only autain the chief public benefits of it, namely, the thorized autler of the division, and has the custody of the exptured persons, on proving monopoly, with thirty clerks to assist. The them to be contraband, will depend upon the English sutlers expect to clear two dollars a preliminary question whether the leaving of month off each soldier and person connected